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death, brings her child into the world. The chase and tilling of the ground are the leading occupations of peace, and he who holds firm through illness, suffering and hardships will gain the prize of life. Having reached the acme of his career, the decline commences. Losses multiply, years increase, and though knowledge and wisdom are augmented, old age comes on apace with failing powers, with vanquished struggles, with sickness and death; until, at last, its course run, its task completed, the soul quits the worn-out body and soars to its natural haven and home, the abode of the sun."

Speech Tones. ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL. (Washington), (1893), pp. 18.

A paper read before the Modern Language Association of America, December 27, 1893, and devoted to the consideration of tones, accent, characteristic national tones of speech.

Internal Speech and Song. J. M. BALDWIN. Philos. Rev. (Boston, New York, Chicago), II. (1893), 385-407.

Treats of "words in our mind," "tunes in our heads," pitch-recognition, etc. A useful contribution to the literature of the psychology of language. Professor Baldwin makes some new suggestions.

Studies of Animal Speech. E. P. EVANS. Pop. Sci. Mo. (New York), XLIII. (1893), 433-437.

Discusses the investigations and statements of Wenzel (1808), Hanikl (1830-40), Richard (1857), Radeau (1869), Nicaise and Garner.

The Speech of Animals. H. N. LYON. Science (New York), XXII. (1893), 324.

The author describes the "efforts at communication" made by a pet fox squirrel.

Report of Committee on Classification of Methods of Instructing the Deaf. Amer. Ann. of the Deaf, XXXVIII. (1893), 291-414.

An exhaustive treatment by specialists of the question of the instruction of the deaf; treats of sign-language and other matters of psychological and linguistic import, besides the various other methods of language-instruction.

Speech for Deaf Children. L. E. LITTLETON. Pop. Sci. Mo. (New York), XLIV. (1893), 363-372.

A general discussion of the subject.

Manual of Linguistics. A concise account of general and English phonology, with supplementary chapters on kindred topics. By JOHN CLARK. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893, pp. 318.

This is not a purely psychological book, but will interest and instruct all interested in the psychology of speech. The author is well read, and writes on the origin of speech and of letters, or sound relations, semi-vowels, spirants, consonants and explosives, analogy, ablaut and accent, Grimm's law, etc., with a wide view of what has been done. The author builds mainly on Brugmann and Sweet, and regards phonology as a very exact science. The horizon is Indo-European. Speech was polyphyletic and not monophyletic, and gesture, and festal excitement aided; imitation may have

been the germ of all. The primitive Aryan talked not roots or sound-norms, but sentence-words; "Speech craft is not yet dead;" the great epoch were metals and smith-lore. Phonic law is universal and suggests lines of research; analogy is constructive and a psychological factor, while phonic law is physiological, so that they complement each other. These are some of the *dictata* that may suggest the quality of the book.

The Early Spread of Religious Ideas, Especially in the Far East.
JOSEPH EDKINS. F. H. Revell Co.

"Let us continue to follow the New Testament, the Samaritan Codex, and the Septuagint, in regarding the Book of Genesis as pre-Mosaic and compiled from documents in the age of Moses, under his direction." "But invaluable as it is, the Book of Genesis is in the early part so brief and incomplete that we are obliged to look beyond it for information, and must make search in the Zendavesta, the Vedas, the Chinese sacred books, and in the Buddhist Sutras. If God spake to man by Adam, Enos, Enoch and Noah, as Christians believe He did, the truths and duties He taught must exist in some form in the literature of their descendants, among whom are the nations which possess these sacred books." "The most suitable theory for the investigator to hold is that which represents the early monotheism of Asia, wherever found, in China or in Persia or in western Asia, as resulting from divine revelation aiding the human faculties of conspicuous men." "The revelations made to Moses and the prophets were specially entrusted to the care of the Jews. The monotheisms of China and Persia are a survival of the revelation made to Enoch, Noah and other primeval patriarchs." "Emigrants, when they passed beyond the reach of inspired patriarchs, would easily forget a part and alter another part of the truths taught them in the first ages." "The world was peopled twice. . . . The traditions of the Chinese classics were to a large extent ante-diluvian. The traditions of Taoist and Buddhist books are post-diluvian." "Why should we necessarily have mythological periods in history?" "Mythology is a morbid growth from philosophy." "This conception of God (the idea of a Trinity) . . . belongs to the last revelation, long ago made in the plains of Babylonia." "Hence it appears to be perfectly safe teaching that divine light granted to Mesopotamia, as the Book of Genesis tells us, was certainly conveyed in radiating lines from the primeval home of mankind to the farthest borders of Asia, and beyond the sea to America. It seems, then, to be right to represent whatever religious and moral truth we find believed in by the nations of the far east as having been conveyed to them from the earliest home of mankind, and as being derived at first from divine revelation." F. D.

Die Medecin der Naturvölker. DR. MAX BARTELS. *Ethnologische Beiträge zur Urgeschichte der Medecin.* Leipzig, 1893, pp. 361, 8vo.

In this work Dr. Bartels has done for medicine what Ploss did for the history of woman and the child. All the important aspects of primitive medicine, — disease, physician, diagnosis, medicaments, water-cure, massage, relation of the sick and the well, sympathetic treatment, knowledge and diagnosis of special diseases, special pathology and therapeutics, epidemics, surgery, etc., are dealt with, and the extensive bibliography appended shows that the author has familiarized himself with the more recent researches in